WEST Search History

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DATE: Thursday, January 13, 2005

Hide?	Set Name	Query	Hit Count
		DB=USPT,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR	
☐	L23	l15 and l21	11
☐	L22	L19 same (backup near3 power)	8
☐	L21	L19 and (without near3 backup near3 power)	28
☐	L20	L19 same (without near3 backup near3 power)	0
☐	L19	(correct$4 or accurat$4 or appropriat$4) near3 reset$4	7410
☐	L18	l6 and L15	0
☐	L17	l7 and L15	0
☐	L16	l13 and L15	2
☐	L15	713/300,320,321,324.ccls.	1983
☐	L14	L12 with (power near2 (source or supply) near5 (stop$4 or halt$4 or cut$4))	51
☐	L13	L12 same (power near2 (source or supply) near5 (stop$4 or halt$4 or cut$4))	73
☐	L12	(chang$4 or alter$4 or switch$4) near3 level near3 (power near2 (source or supply))	1928
☐	L11	((power near2 (source or supply)) with (without near2 condenser) with resist$4)	1
☐	L10	((power near2 (source or supply)) with ("not" near2 condenser) with resist$4)	0
☐	L9	((power near2 (source or supply)) near5 ("not" near2 condenser) near5 resist$4)	0
☐	L8	l1 with L5	160
☐	L7	l1 same L5	186
☐	L6	l1 and L5	318
☐	L5	((power near2 (source or supply)) near5 (resistor or resistance))	47906
☐	L4	((power near2 (source or supply)) near5 resist$4)	49441
☐	L3	L1 with backup	27
☐	L2	L1 same backup	31
☐	L1	((power near2 (source or supply)) near5 condenser)	1962

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

L3: Entry 1 of 27 File: USPT Dec 14, 2004

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6831826 B2
TITLE: POLARIZED ELECTRODE FOR ELECTRIC DOUBLE-LAYER CONDENSER, AND ELECTRIC DOUBLE-LAYER CONDENSER MANUFACTURED USING THE SAME, AND PROCESS FOR MANUFACTURING ELECTRODE SHEET FOR ELECTRIC DOUBLE-LAYER CONDENSER, AND LAMINATING APPARATUS

Brief Summary Text (11):
On the other hand, a coin type electric double-layer condenser 1' shown in FIG. 3B is constructed such that a laminate, which is prepared by laminating polarized electrodes having electrodes 12' and 15' adhered to collecting foils 11' and 14' through a separator 17', is housed in a container 2', and such that the container 2' is filled with the aforementioned electrolyte. In FIG. 3B, reference numeral 21 designates a portion to be filled with the electrolyte, and reference numeral 22 designates a packing provided for preventing the leakage of the electrolyte to the outside. The winding type electric double-layer condenser shown in FIG. 3A and the coin type electric double-layer condenser 1' shown in FIG. 3B are suitable for a backup power source of an electronic device or a car-mounted battery.

Detailed Description Text (41):
The laminated type electric double-layer condenser 1 or the coin type electric double-layer condenser 1' thus according to the third embodiment is suitable as a backup power source of an electronic device or a car-mounted battery.

Detailed Description Text (112):
The coin type electric double-layer condenser 1' shown in FIG. 3B is constructed by housing a laminate, in which polarized electrodes having electrodes 12' and 15' adhered to the collecting foils 11' and 14' are laminated through a separator 17', in the container 2', and by filling the container 2' with the aforementioned electrolyte. In FIG. 3B, reference numeral 21 designates a portion to be filled with the electrolyte, and reference numeral 22 designates a packing provided for preventing the leakage of the electrolyte to the outside. The winding type electric double-layer condenser shown in FIG. 3A and the coin type electric double-layer condenser 1' shown in FIG. 3B are suitable for a backup power source of an electronic device or a car-mounted battery.

L3: Entry 4 of 27 File: USPT Sep 11, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6288455 B1
TITLE: Power supply circuit structure and electric equipment using the same

Abstract Text (1):
Transformer has a primary connected via a power supply switch to a supply plug, and main power supply circuitry for supplying electric power to principal circuitry is connected to a secondary of the transformer. Auxiliary power supply circuitry for powering auxiliary circuitry, which requires backup power during an OFF state of the power supply switch, includes a rectifier circuit for rectifying electric power that is extracted via certified condensers from nodes connecting to the plug, and a stabilized power supply. This arrangement provides a power supply circuit structure which, during the OFF state of the power supply switch, can supply stable backup power with a minimized power loss, as well as well-performing electric equipment using such a power supply circuit structure.

Brief Summary Text (7):
(c) A compromise between the above-mentioned two schemes, where the sub-transformer provides a power backup while the supply plug is in connection to the electric outlet, and the condenser is caused to provide a power backup only when the supply plug is disconnected from the electric outlet.

Brief Summary Text (12):
According to one aspect of the present invention, there is provided a power supply circuit structure which comprises a main power supply system for supplying main electric power to electric equipment and an auxiliary power supply system for supplying backup auxiliary power to the electric equipment during an OFF state of the main power supply system, and which is characterized in that the main power supply system includes main power supply circuitry, a transformer that delivers a.c. power introduced via a supply plug to the main power supply circuitry and a power supply switch provided between a primary winding of the transformer and the supply plug, and the auxiliary power supply system includes auxiliary power supply circuitry and a certified condenser that satisfies a predetermined safety requirement and delivers the a.c. power introduced via the supply plug to the auxiliary power supply circuitry without intervention of the power supply switch.

Brief Summary Text (16):
The present invention further provides electric equipment which comprises: principal circuitry that is supplied with electric power only when a power supply is in an ON state; a main power supply system for supplying main electric power to the principal circuitry; auxiliary circuitry that has to be supplied with the electric power even when the power supply is in an OFF state; and an auxiliary power supply system for supplying backup auxiliary power to the auxiliary circuitry during the OFF period of the power supply, and which is characterized in that the main power supply system includes main power supply circuitry, a transformer that delivers a.c. power introduced via a supply plug to the main power supply circuitry and a power supply switch provided between a primary winding of the transformer and the supply plug, and the auxiliary power supply system includes auxiliary power supply circuitry and a certified condenser that satisfies a predetermined safety requirement and delivers the a.c. power introduced via the supply plug to the auxiliary power supply circuitry without intervention of the power supply switch.

L3: Entry 6 of 27 File: USPT Nov 4, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5684454 A
**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****
TITLE: Anti-vehicle-thief apparatus

Detailed Description Text (8):
Further, the EGI unit 9 includes a backup RAM 17. The backup RAM 17 stores trouble codes for sensors and the like, showing whether or not the sensors bad any trouble in the past, and is used for trouble shooting. Therefore, the backup RAM 17 is always connected to the battery (+B). Furthermore, a static RAM is usually used as the backup RAM 17, which can keep the stored contents for a certain time period (about 10 msec to 2 sec.) after the battery is turned off by a condenser, or the like, which is provided in the power supply of the EGI unit.

Detailed Description Text (66):
Further, the number of times that an operation to momentary turn ON and OFF the ignition switch power supply is performed, for example, is stored in the backup RAM 17 of the EGI unit 9 in the aforesaid embodiment, the backup RAM can be efficiently used. Furthermore, if a battery is turned off by a condenser, or the like, provided in the power supply of the EGI unit, since a static RAM is usually used as the backup RAM 17, which can keep information for a certain time period (about 10 msec. to 2 sec.), the theft commitment by a thief is prevented.

First Hit Fwd Refs Previous Doc Next Doc Go to Doc#

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L3: Entry 7 of 27 File: USPT Oct 15, 1996

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5564737 A
TITLE: Vehicular passenger protection system

Brief Summary Text (13):
In such a passenger protection system, a supplementary power source such as a back,up condenser is connected to the activation means, which activates the passenger protection system, but this connection is usually disconnected by the second switch means. Thus, the energy charged in the back-up condenser by the power supply device does not discharge. Discharge energy from the back-up condenser is provided to the activation means via the second switching means only when the timing of the activation of the passenger protection system is detected or when the power voltage of the power supply device falls below the specified value. Hence, the capacity of the back-up condenser is minimized and a large capacity of the step-up voltage is not required.

Previous Doc Next Doc Go to Doc#

L3: Entry 8 of 27 File: USPT Dec 12, 1995

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5475269 A
TITLE: Method of controlling a vehicle safety device

Brief Summary Text (8):
The above condenser is also acts as a backup power source for the use of the microcomputer. As a consequence, even in the event where the harness of the battery is cut off as mentioned above, continued operation of the microcomputer is ensured.

Detailed Description Text (18):
In the above embodiments, the present invention is applied to a control system of an air bag device. However, the present invention can of course be applied to a control system for a vehicle safety device such as a seat belt tightening device or the like. Also, any electric power remained in the condenser 20 may be used as a backup power source for component parts other than the microcomputer 40.

L3: Entry 9 of 27 File: USPT Jul 7, 1992

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5128863 A
TITLE: Clamping circuit for CMOS-input-type IC and power switching circuit

Detailed Description Text (6):
In the game cartridge 26, there are provided SRAM 34 in which data for operating various kinds of games is written, a CMOS-type custom IC 36 which serves as a control circuit for the SRAM 34, a backup power source 38 and a backup condenser 40 for backup to the main power source Vcc, and a power source switching control circuit 42.

Detailed Description Text (7):
As long as it is used as a backup to the CMOS-type custom IC 36 and the SRAM 34, which consume a small amount of electric power, the backup power source 38 has a capacity adequate for the several-year backup. But such a capacity of the backup power source 38 is inadequate to cover the amount of consumed current employed in normal operation. If a rush current flows in the custom IC 36 for a long time in the same manner as in the conventional art, the backup condenser 40 added to the power supply line cannot withstand so that its supply voltage is lowered sharply.

Detailed Description Text (29):
Assuming that a rush current flows in the custom IC 36 for such a short period time, even the backup condenser 40 added to the power supply line of the SRAM 34 can guarantee an adequate supply voltage of the backup side, thus holding the content of data of the SRAM 34 stably.

Previous Doc Next Doc Go to Doc#

L8: Entry 8 of 160 File: USPT Apr 17, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6218738 B1
TITLE: Ignition control method in passive safety device for vehicle

Detailed Description Text (4):
The second power-supply voltage line 18 is grounded via a condenser 30 and is connected to a fourth power-supply voltage line 38 via a resistor 32, an inductor 34, and a diode 36. The fourth power-supply voltage line 38 is connected to a back-up condenser 46 via a resistor 40 and diodes 42, 44. Additionally, the fourth power-supply voltage line 38 is connected to the third power-supply voltage line 28 via the switching element 25 for back-up of power supply.

First Hit Fwd Refs Previous Doc Next Doc Go to Doc#

Generate Collection Print

L8: Entry 10 of 160 File: USPT Aug 22, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6107857 A
**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****
TITLE: Level converting circuit

Detailed Description Text (55):
For a period the input signal IN is of a low level (L), the condenser C is charged with electric charge, and when the input signal becomes a voltage of a high level (H), discharge of the charged electric charge is started. In the equivalent circuit 401, electric charge is discharged via the resistance RN connected in series to the condenser C. In the equivalent circuit 402, when the input signal becomes a voltage of a high level, electric charge is discharged via the constant power source CS connected in series to the condenser C. In the case where electric charge is discharged via the constant power source CS, the time required for the discharge via the constant power source CS is longer than that via the resistance RN.

Previous Doc Next Doc Go to Doc#

First Hit Fwd Refs Previous Doc Next Doc Go to Doc#

Generate Collection Print

L8: Entry 12 of 160 File: USPT Feb 29, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6031748 A
TITLE: Power saving circuit of power factor adjusting type

Detailed Description Text (10):
First, the AC power is rectified and divided through the diode D11, the resistor R11, and the condenser C12 in the second power supply part 14, and provided as a desired voltage B.sup.+. In this instance, a microcomputer(not shown) controls the voltage B.sup.+ through the power cutting off part 17 when a DPM on mode is detected. The voltage cutting off part 17 turns on the transistors Q13 and Q14 in response to the DPM control signal(high), the turn on of the transistors Q13 and Q14 cause the photodiode PD1 to emit a light. The light from the photodiode PD1 turns on the phototransistor PT1. When the phototransistor PT1 is turned on, the input voltage B.sup.+ supplied from the second supply part 14 is supplied to the ground through the collector of the phototransistor PT1. According to this the power supply is cut off to the power factor adjusting part 15. The power factor adjusting part 15 stops providing the gate control signal, to turn off the first field effect transistor Q11, thereby reducing a power consumption in the primary winding of the transformer T1.

Previous Doc Next Doc Go to Doc#

L14: Entry 3 of 51 File: USPT Jul 29, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6601003 B2
TITLE: Operating efficiency of a nonvolatile memory

Detailed Description Text (24):
When the low power-supply voltage detection circuit halts the memory control signal switching operation, however, the memory control signal remains at high level even though the low power-supply voltage signal switches from high level to low level, as shown in FIG. 5. The low Vcc lock is therefore not placed on nonvolatile memory 500.

L14: Entry 4 of 51 File: USPT Feb 26, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6351109 B1
**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****
TITLE: Integrated circuit

Brief Summary Text (32):
As another preferable embodiment, in addition to the arrangement of the resistor, the integrated circuit may be arranged in such a manner that: the detecting circuit of the second power source voltage detecting circuit is furnished with a detecting unit which detects that the power source voltage reaches the threshold when a potential at a second node shifts to a low level from a high level; a serial resistor connected to the first power source line at one end; a first switching element which is provided between the other end of the serial resistor and the second node and conducts when a potential at the second node reaches a predetermined switching ON level; and a second switching element which is provided between the second node and the second power source line and conducts when a potential at the first node reaches a predetermined switching ON level, and wherein the second power source voltage detecting circuit is further furnished with: a third switching element which is provided between a high potential end of the resistor serving as the first node and the first power source line, connected to the first node at a control terminal, and conducts when the power source voltage reaches a predetermined switching ON level; a fourth switching element which is provided between a low potential end of the resistor and the second power source line as the switch and conducts while the reset signal is generated; a fifth switching element which is provided between the first node and the first power source line and kept cut while the reset signal is generated; and a capacitor provided between the first node and the second power source line.

Detailed Description Text (66):
said rising detecting terminal is a connection point of one end of a capacitor which is connected to an applying line at a high voltage end of the power source voltage at the other end, and one end of a first switching element which is connected to an applying line at a low voltage end of the power source voltage at the other end and stays in a cutting state until the power source voltage reaches a switching ON level and shifts to a conducting state when the power source voltage reaches the switching ON level; and

Detailed Description Text (68):
According to the above arrangement, the first switching element is in the cutting state until the power source voltage reaches the switching ON level, and for example, if the second switching element is in the cutting state at this point, then, the voltage at the rising detecting terminal increases as high as the power source voltage through the capacitor, and the rising detecting terminal can be set to the high level immediately before the power source voltage reaches the switching ON level.

Detailed Description Text (73):
said rising detecting terminal is a connection point of one end of a first switching element which is connected to an applying line of a high voltage end of the power source voltage at the other end through a resistor, and stays in a cutting state until the power source voltage reaches a switching ON level and

shifts to a conducting state when the power source voltage reaches the switching ON level, and one end of a second switching element which is connected to an applying line at a low voltage end of the power source voltage at the other end, and stays in the cutting state until a voltage at a switching control terminal reaches the switching ON level and shifts to the conducting state when the voltage at the switching control terminal reaches the switching ON level;

Detailed Description Text (76):
said switching control terminal is a connection point of one end of a capacitor which is connected to the applying line at the low voltage end of the power source voltage at the other end, and one end of a third switching element which is connected to the applying line at the high voltage end of the power source voltage at the other end, and stays in the cutting state until the power source voltage reaches the switching ON level and shifts to the conducting state when the power source voltage reaches the switching ON level;

CLAIMS:

11. The integrated circuit of claim 10, wherein:

said rising detecting terminal is a connection point of one end of a capacitor which is connected to an applying line at a high voltage end of the power source voltage at the other end, and one end of a first switching element which is connected to an applying line at a low voltage end of the power source voltage at the other end and stays in a cutting state until the power source voltage reaches a switching ON level and shifts to a conducting state when the power source voltage reaches the switching ON level; and

said rising detecting terminal is connected to one end of a second switching element through a resistor, said second switching element being connected to the applying line at the high voltage end of the power source voltage at the other end, said second switching element switching to the conducting state from the cutting state while the reset signal is not generated, and to the cutting state from the conducting state as said current cutting circuit while the reset signal is generated.

12. The integrated circuit of claim 10, wherein:

said rising detecting terminal is a connection point of one end of a first switching element which is connected to an applying line of a high voltage end of the power source voltage at the other end through a resistor, and stays in a cutting state until the power source voltage reaches a switching ON level and shifts to a conducting state when the power source voltage reaches the switching ON level, and one end of a second switching element which is connected to an applying line at a low voltage end of the power source voltage at the other end, and stays in the cutting state until a voltage at a switching control terminal reaches the switching ON level and shifts to the conducting state when the voltage at the switching control terminal reaches the switching ON level;

the switching ON level of said first switching element is determined by a voltage at said rising detecting terminal;

said first switching element includes a parasitic capacity between two ends thereof;

said switching control terminal is a connection point of one end of a capacitor which is connected to the applying line at the low voltage end of the power source voltage at the other end, and one end of a third switching element which is connected to the applying line at the high voltage end of the power source voltage at the other end, and stays in the cutting state until the power source voltage

L14: Entry 11 of 51 File: USPT Feb 24, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5720560 A
TITLE: Printing apparatus

Brief Summary Text (43):
According to the invention, the voltage of the host side signal is monitored and then compared with the two reference voltages, and therefore, it is possible to detect the voltage of the host side signal even when the voltage is of an intermediate level which belongs to neither a high level nor a low level. Hence, when the host side signal is equal to or lower than the first reference voltage and is equal to or higher than the second reference voltage, it is possible to steadily and quickly detect that power supply to the external host apparatus is cut off. Additionally, a signal to be monitored as a host side signal may be, instead of the strobe signal, a signal whose voltage stays at the high level or the low level certainly when the external host apparatus is on but changes to the intermediate level when power supply to the external host apparatus is cut off.

L16: Entry 1 of 2 File: USPT Aug 17, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5938770 A
TITLE: Display apparatus for computer system

Detailed Description Text (28):
The computer monitor of the present invention further comprises, as shown in FIG. 14, a monitor power switch 91, a power level detector 92, a logic circuit 93, a power switching section 94 and overcurrent detection/current-limit circuits 95-97. The monitor power switch 91 is provided to switch between supply and cut-off of an externally supplied power supply voltage to and from the power supply 16 and to generate a switching state signal. The power supply level detector 92 is provided to detect the power supply voltage from the power supply 16 which is supplied to the computer monitor and generates a power state signal indicative of level of the power supply voltage The logic circuit 93 is provided to receive the power supply state signal from the power supply level detector 92 and the switching state signal and to generate a switching control signal when at least one of them is supplied. The power switching section 94 is provided to select either the power supply voltage from the power supply 16 or a host power supply voltage supplied through the upstream port UP1 in response to the switching control signal. The overcurrent detection/current-limit circuits 95-97 are established corresponding to downstream ports DP1-DP3, as shown in FIG. 14. Each of the circuits 95-97 detects an overcurrent state of the power supply voltage which is supplied to each downstream port to generate an overcurrent detection signal.

Current US Original Classification (1):
713/300